

AGUINALDO A PRISONER.

Gen. Funston's Expedition Into Isabela Province was Crowned with Success.

RESIDENT AND CABINET ARE PLEASED.

The Intrepid Kausan, It Would Seem, Had Been Retained in the Philippines For the Purpose When Time Should Become ripe—The Story of the Capture.

Washington, March 29.—The news of Gen. Aguinaldo's capture by Gen. Funston was received everywhere in official circles with intense gratification, but, perhaps, nowhere did it create more satisfaction than at the White House. The first official news to reach the executive mansion was Gen. MacArthur's dispatch announcing the capture, which came about midnight Wednesday night. Thursday morning the president also saw Admiral Remy's cablegram and the press dispatches. The cablegrams from Gen. MacArthur and Admiral Remy are as follows:



GEN. EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Manila, March 28.—Gen. Funston has just returned from an expedition to Palanan, province of Isabela, where he captured Aguinaldo, who is now in my possession at Malacanang. Particulars later. MacARTHUR.

[Malacanang is Gen. MacArthur's headquarters and residence in Manila.]

Bureau-Admiral Remy's Dispatch. "Cavite, March 28.—Bureau Navigation, Washington: Vicksburg sailed on the 8th, with Gen. Funston and 83 Macabebes aboard of an expedition to capture Aguinaldo. Returned today. Aguinaldo and three staff officers captured and delivered to custody of Gen. MacArthur.

"REMY." The president much gratified. The president naturally is very much gratified that the chief mover in the insurrection has at last been taken. It has been the opinion of the military authorities for a long time that Aguinaldo was doing more than all the other agencies combined to keep the rebellion in the Philippines alive, and every energy was directed to compass his capture.

Was Marked Out for Funston. It is rather a remarkable tribute to the daring and resourcefulness of



BRIG. GEN. FRED FUNSTON.

Gen. Funston that, long before he made the attempt, he was selected by the authorities here as the officer who might accomplish it. It was the intention of Gen. Funston, some time ago, to return to the United States, but by direction of the war department he was detained in the Philippines in the hope that just such a contingency as did arise should give him the opportunity to test his prowess.

THE STORY OF THE CAPTURE.

Gen. Funston Tells the Story of the Capture of Aguinaldo.

Manila, March 29.—Gen. Fred Funston, who, March 23, captured Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, when interviewed, yesterday, by a representative of the press, made the following statement concerning the capture of the Philippine leader:

Embarked on a Daring Adventure. On the night of March 8 the party embarked on the United States gunboat Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take cañoes from the island of Polillo and drift to the mainland, but a storm arose and three of the cañoes were lost. This plan was abandoned.

Landed and Marched to Casiguran. At 2 a. m., March 14, the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran inshore 25 miles south of Casiguran. The Americans had never garrisoned this place and the inhabitants are strong insurgent sympathizers. Having arrived there the ex-insurgent officers, ostensibly commanding the party, announced that they were on the way to join

Aguinaldo between Pautobango and Baler, that they had surprised an American surveying party, and that they had killed a number, capturing five. They exhibited Gen. Funston and the other Americans as their prisoners.

Letters Forwarded to Aguinaldo. The insurgent president of Casiguran believed the story. Two of the Lacuna letters, previously concocted, were forwarded to Aguinaldo at Palanan, Province of Isabela. Gen. Funston and the others were kept imprisoned for three days, surreptitiously giving orders at night.

Started on a Ninety-mile March. On the morning of March 17, taking a small quantity of cracked corn, the party started on a 90-mile march to Palanan. The country is rough and uninhabited, and provisions could not be secured. The party ate small shell fish, but were almost starved. Wading swift rivers, climbing precipitous mountains and penetrating dense jungles, they marched seven days and nights, and, on March 22, had reached a point eight miles from Palanan.

A Cheeky Proceeding. They were now so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguinaldo's camp for food. Aguinaldo dispatched supplies and directed that the American prisoners be kindly treated, but not be allowed to enter the town.

Met by Aguinaldo's Officers. On the morning of March 23 the advance was resumed. The column was met by the staff officer of Aguinaldo and a detachment of Aguinaldo's body guard, which was ordered to take charge of the Americans.

Sent to Warn Gen. Funston. While one of the insurgent officers conversed with Aguinaldo's aide, another, a Spaniard, sent a courier to warn Gen. Funston and the rest, who, with 11 Macabebes, were about an hour behind. Having received this warning Gen. Funston avoided Aguinaldo's detachment and joined the column, avoiding observation. The Tagalogs went ahead to greet Aguinaldo, and the column slowly followed, arriving finally at Palanan.

Household Troops on Dress Parade. Aguinaldo's household troops, 55 men in neat uniforms of blue and white and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the newcomers. Gen. Funston's men crossed the river in small boats, formed on the bank and marched to the right and then in front of the insurgent headquarters. The Tagalogs entered the house where Aguinaldo was.

"Now, Macabebes! Go for Them." Suddenly the Spanish officer, noting that Aguinaldo's aide was watching the Americans suspiciously, exclaimed:

"Now, Macabebes! go for them." The Macabebes opened fire, but their aim was rather ineffective, and only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire. On hearing the firing, Aguinaldo, who evidently thought his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted:

"Stop that foolishness; quit wasting ammunition." Hilario Placido, one of the Tagalog officers, and a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of the Kansas regiment at the battle of Calocan, threw his arms around Aguinaldo, exclaiming: "You are a prisoner of the Americans."

Col. Simeon Villa, Aguinaldo's chief-of-staff, Maj. Alambra, and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Placido shot Villa in the shoulder. Alambra jumped out of the window and attempted to cross the river. It is supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers fought for a few minutes and then fled, making their escape.

Gen. Funston Assumes Command. When the firing began Gen. Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent body guard fled, leaving 20 rifles.

Santiago Barcelona, the insurgent treasurer surrendered without resistance.

The Captured Rebel Chief. When captured Aguinaldo was tremendously excited, but he calmed down under Gen. Funston's assurance that he would be well treated. Gen. Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence, showing that he had kept in close touch with the sub-chiefs of the insurrection in all parts of the archipelago. It was also discovered that Aguinaldo, January 28, had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palanan for several months undisturbed except when a detachment of the Sixteenth Infantry visited the town.

Fearing He Would be Sent to Guam. Aguinaldoadmitted that he had come near being captured before, but asserted that he had never been wounded, adding "I should never have been taken except by a strategist. I was completely deceived by Lacuna's forged signature."

He feared he might be sent to Guam, and he was quite glad to come to Manila.

Precautions Against Capture. Palanan was guarded by numerous outposts and signal stations. During the night none of the Macabebes were wounded. The expedition rested March 24, and then marched 16 miles the following day to Palanan bay where Gen. Funston found the Vicksburg, which brought him to Manila. Commander Barry of the Vicksburg rendered Gen. Funston splendid assistance.

Talked Freely of Past Events. Aguinaldo, who talked freely of past events, said he supposed Gen. Trias would proclaim himself dictator, even not knowing that Trias had surrendered. He behaved courteously and gave no trouble. Gen. Funston says Aguinaldo is above the average in intelligence and has prepossessing manner.

RUSSIA USING PRESSURE.

Practically an Ultimatum Presented to China on the Manchurian Agreement.

MUST SIGN OR TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES.

The Chinese, Themselves, Said to be Divided as to the Course to be Pursued, Li Hung Chang Being in Favor of Acquiescence. While Others are Opposed.

Washington, April 2.—Information has reached here to the effect that the Russian government, being seriously perturbed by the course of China, in not signing the Manchurian agreement, largely because of the protest made by the several powers, has conveyed a distinct and unmistakable indication to China that if this course is persisted in there may be an interruption of diplomatic relations between Russia and China, and a termination of the present intercourse between them.

Little Short of an Ultimatum. This is little short of an ultimatum that China must sign or take the consequences of a termination of her friendly relations with Russia.

To what extent the United States will take cognizance of Russia's disposition to enforce the signing of the agreement has not yet been made apparent. It appears to be the policy of the Chinese authorities to consider this as a subject that concerns the powers quite as much as it does China. The matter has become further complicated by reports reaching Washington that the Chinese authorities themselves are divided on the course to be pursued, some of the most influential, including Li Hung Chang, urging that acquiescence be given to the Russian proposals, while others insist on rejecting the agreement. The attitude of Li Hung Chang is accounted for by his well-known friendship for Russian interests. In this case, however, there appears to be arrayed against him the strong influence of the southern viceroys, Chan Chi Tung and Lia Kun Yi, who oppose the signing of the treaty.

A Most Peculiar Status.

The reports reaching here show that the agreement has not yet been signed. Its status is most peculiar. The time within which it was to be signed expired last Tuesday, but on that day Yang Yu, the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg, fell in the legation and hurt his head, so that he was unable to transact business. This misfortune has caused much amusement here, and some irritation in certain quarters, as it has been recognized as a most timely means of avoiding a direct issue on the subject. It is not clear to what extent the Russian intimation has gone, but in any event, it gives an urgency to China's course which has not been presented thus far.

CHINA WILL NOT SIGN.

The Decision of the Imperial Throne Not to Sign Irrevocable.

London, April 2.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, March 28, says: "The Yang Tse viceroys have carried the day. Li Hung Chang, who wired Tuesday urging Emperor Kwang Su to reconsider his decision, received an answer that the throne's decision, in the presence of the unanimous advice of the chief provincial officials, was irrevocable, and that the Manchurian convention could not be signed."

"In spite of her threats, Russia seems disinclined to slam the door. Negotiations between Li Hung Chang and M. De Giers were certainly proceeding yesterday, when M. De Giers agreed to several formal amendments to the text. Russia's cynical and bold diplomacy appears for once to have overreached itself."

TO RESCUE THE EMPEROR.

An Expedition to Rescue the Chinese Emperor From the Hands of the Reactionaries.

London, April 2.—The correspondent of the Globe, at Shanghai, in a dispatch dated Saturday, March 30, says he understands that the Yang Tse viceroys and Yuan Shi Kai (the military governor of Shan Tung) are prepared to dispatch 100,000 troops to Sian Fu to rescue the emperor from the hands of the reactionaries and escort him to Peking if a little pressure and promise of moral support is forthcoming from the powers interested in the open door.

The correspondent adds that the suggested expedition would prove popular in central and southern China; would result in the destruction of the anti-foreign elements, and would lead to the establishment of a progressive government at Peking.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. Sallie Matthews, at her home in Mount Vernon. She was 94. She was born in Tennessee and moved to what is now Lawrence county in 1841. J. C. Dean, who made and lost several fortunes, at the Jackson county poor-farm, aged 86. His first fortune was made in California, where he went with the 49ers. The loss of his last fortune came after he was 70, and there was no refuge for him but the poor-farm. For many years he has been librarian at the poor-farm on a salary of \$2 per year.

Mrs. Catherine Reinhardt, in St. Louis, aged 101 years, 6 months and 18 days. She has a son in California aged 80.

Mrs. J. W. Morris, prominent in church work, at Mexico, of paralysis. She was 61, and leaves a husband and nine children, one of them being R. L. Morris, cashier of the Martinsburg bank. Deceased was born in Millersburg, Mo., and had lived in Audrain county since 1860.

Judge C. F. Kirtley, a well-known lawyer, at his home in New London, Ralls county, aged 80. He had served two terms as probate judge of Ralls county.

The State Fair.

The board of directors of the state fair have decided not to let the contracts for the additional buildings to be constructed until the governor has signed the appropriation bill and the money voted for state fair purposes is at the disposal of the board. There will be available for building purposes the sum of \$50,000. All of the buildings and the grand stand will be erected in sections, with a view to permitting additions as funds become available. The premium list for the fair to be held this year is practically made up, and will aggregate about \$6,500 in awards to speed horses and \$15,000 for all kinds of live stock and premiums for agricultural and horticultural products.

Bank Safe Blown Open.

The bank at Stotts City was entered by four robbers the other night, and the safe blown open with nitroglycerine. The noise aroused Edward Hill, one of the owners of the bank, who, with his friends, attacked the robbers. Shots were exchanged at long range, but no damage was done on either side, and the robbers escaped without booty.

Warden of the Penitentiary.

Gov. Dockery has appointed Frank M. Woodbridge, of Harrisonville, warden of the Missouri penitentiary for a term of four years from the third Monday in January, 1901. Mr. Woodbridge is ex-sheriff of Cass county, and a close political and personal friend of the governor. The governor appointed William Todd, of St. Louis deputy warden.

Attended by Thousands.

The largest number of people ever seen at a funeral in St. Joseph attended the services over the charred remains of Louise Blandeau and Dora Bates, victims of a factory fire. The remains were buried in the same coffin. There were 5,000 people at the First Baptist church, where the funeral sermon was delivered.

A Chair of Husbandry.

The Missouri legislature has passed a bill establishing a chair of dairy husbandry in the state university and authorizing the board of curators to appoint a professor for the same. Five thousand dollars was appropriated for the support of the chair.

Cut His Antagonist's Throat.

Marvin Swanson and John Phillips got into a drunken quarrel at Downing, Schuyler county. The started for their homes, and while Swanson was taking a drink, Phillips cut his throat, partly severing the windpipe. The wound is probably fatal.

The Proof.

"That just shows how often a man cleans house," is the feminine comment on the finding of a \$300 diamond stud in the dust under his desk by a St. Louis factory superintendent two years after he lost it.

Made Him an Easy Victim.

Wm. Stanton, a St. Louis postal clerk, was arrested on a charge of rifling registered letters. He admits his guilt and says his small salary made him an easy victim to temptation.

For Being Short in His Accounts.

S. P. Patton, postmaster at Hall's, Buchanan county, was given a two years' sentence in the penitentiary in the federal court at St. Joseph, for being short in his money-order accounts.

Robbery Traced.

The robbery of the Kirkwood (St. Louis county) post office has been traced to William Bryant, a negro, serving a jail sentence at Union for robbery.

A Library Site.

William Barr has offered to St. Louis a site for a branch library under the Carnegie donation. He is a well-known St. Louis business man.

Cadet Fatally Injured.

Arthur Spiegel, a cadet at Blee Military academy, Macon, fell from a fire escape to a stone pavement, 30 feet, and probably fatally injured.

Governor's Private Secretary.

Gov. Dockery has appointed O. P. Gentry, Clay county, private secretary of the governor. Mr. Gentry is a young business man of Smithville.

Ended His Earthly Sufferings.

George W. Engle, a printer, whose father resides at Louisiana, shot and killed himself at Kansas City. He suffered from Bright's disease.

IT DEPENDS ON LOOMIS.

Minister Loomis Hurrying From Venezuela to Washington to Confer with Secretary Hay.

HAS BEEN OBJECT OF BITTER ATTACK.

Upon the Outcome of His Conference at Washington Will Depend Whether or Not He Will Return to Caracas—No Present Intention of Sending Warships.

Washington, April 2.—The future of Minister Loomis depends upon the conference which will be held at the state department between Secretary Hay and himself when the minister reaches Washington. Until the secretary has had an opportunity to talk freely with Mr. Loomis as to conditions in Venezuela it can not be known positively whether or not he will return to his post.

An Object of Bitter Attacks.

Mr. Loomis has been the object of bitter attacks by some of the Venezuelan newspapers, not solely because of the asphalt controversy, but also because he was charged with making false reports to his government touching the insurrectionary movement in Venezuela. The minister did inform the state department of the conditions as he saw them, and of the prospects of the revolutionary movement. The Venezuelan government could not have direct knowledge of the minister's reports, but because these were followed by the appearance of three United States war ships in Venezuelan waters they came to the conclusion that the minister had reported as very menacing and serious a revolutionary movement which the government organs were trying their best to minimize. Therefore these papers lost no opportunity of attacking Mr. Loomis in print, and have succeeded in making his lot unpleasant. It is only fair to state that the Venezuelan charge here asserts positively that these attacks were made by irresponsible newspapers, and that the government was not behind them and deprecated them. If Mr. Loomis confirms this view, he will be permitted to do so.

Expected by the Tenth.

It is expected that Minister Loomis will reach New York April 19, for the gunboat Scorpion was dispatched to LaGuayra especially to make sure that he should connect at Kingston, Jamaica, with the regular passenger steamer coming to New York. There is no present intention of sending the North Atlantic squadron to Venezuela for, as above stated, the government can not decide how this matter should be treated until Mr. Loomis has been personally consulted. The squadron which is at Culbert Island, engaged in maneuvers, is about to head north in a few days. One or two of the vessels will be sent first to Kingston, Jamaica, but the delay will be temporary and the whole squadron will soon be under way for Tompkinsville.

BELIEVES WAR IMPOSSIBLE.

Generals Andrade and Prieto May Take Advantage of the Situation and Start a Rebellion.

New York, April 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Juan, Porto Rico, says:

The Venezuelan opposition here thinks war between the United States and Venezuela is impossible, as President Castro will make concessions. He says, however, that it is probable that Generals Andrade and Prieto will take advantage of the recall of Minister Loomis to start a rebellion. Advice that came by the steamer Philadelphia were that it will be impossible to avert a rebellion.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

Monthly Circulation Statement Issued by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, April 2.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business March 30, 1901, the total national bank circulation was \$350,021,811, an increase for the year of \$79,068,743, and an increase for the month of \$1,445,150.

The circulation based on United States bonds was \$329,910,906, an increase for the year of \$87,625,676, and an increase for the month of \$1,993,838. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$29,110,905, a decrease for the year of \$8,557,931 and a decrease for the month of \$247,708. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$323,176,980 and to secure public deposits, \$101,817,519.

Brother Jasper Is Gone.

Richmond, Va., April 2.—Rev. John Jasper, the famous colored advocate of the "Sun Do Move" theory, died at his home in this city.

FIRST OIL STRIKE IN IOWA.

Petroleum, in Large Quantities, Discovered at Greenville, Ia., Causing Great Excitement.

Des Moines, Ia., April 2.—A special from Spencer, Ia., confirms the rumor that petroleum in large quantities was discovered, Saturday night, at Greenville, in Clay county. Many locations have been made. Great excitement prevails, and people are flocking to that locality in great numbers. This is the first oil discovery in Iowa.

FREE FROM YELLOW FEVER.

For the First Time Havana Decries April Without a Single Case in the City.

Havana, April 2.—For the first time in the history of Havana the month of April, begins without a single case of yellow fever in the city. Maj. W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer, is confident that, with the sanitary measures now being enforced and the valuable information gained during the recent investigations of the yellow fever commission, there will be but few cases during the coming season. The marine hospital service is also taking precautions against the bringing of infection into Havana from Mexican or other ports. Dr. Glennon, chief surgeon, has issued orders for a quarantine against these ports beginning April 15. It is thought that many cases in Havana last year were brought from Vera Cruz, which is only two days' sail from Havana. Hereafter passengers from Vera Cruz will be obliged to remain in quarantine for three days.

Comfortable quarters are being fitted up near the immigrant station at Cabanas. The immigrant station is used only as temporary quarters for immigrants who have no employment on arriving here. Under the old arrangement they remained in Havana, and not being immune, they contracted yellow fever and frequently spread it through the country districts. Immigrants are now kept isolated until employment is secured for them, and then they are shipped direct into the country. The number of yellow fever cases in Havana has decreased wonderfully since these precautions were taken.

A regular quarantine station was built by the Spaniards at Mariel. It is considered one of the best in the Marine hospital service, and will be retained by the United States under the clause in the Platt amendment relating to sanitation.

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

Summary of Findings of Court of Inquiry—No Action by the Department Necessary.

Washington, April 2.—The findings of the military court of inquiry which investigated the treatment alleged to have been accorded to the late Oscar L. Booz, a former cadet at West Point Military academy, have been made public at the war department. The findings of the military court are summed up in a letter written to Secretary Root, which accompanies the report. This letter says:

"The findings of this court of inquiry, which are sustained by the evidence, show that the statements, which led to the convening of the court, to the effect that former Cadet Oscar L. Booz came to his death by reason of injuries received by hazing at the academy were not true. They show that, at the time Cadet Booz was a member of the academy hazing was prevalent there to a deplorable extent; that the present officers of the academy have shown commendable energy, zeal and efficiency in detecting and punishing offenses of this character, and that they greatly decreased the practice and improved the public sentiment among the cadets upon the subject.

"The testimony and findings of the court were placed in the hands of the committee of congress charged at about the same time with the investigation of the subject, and the very efficient and beneficial action of that committee, followed by the legislation upon the subject, contained in the act of March 2, 1901, renders further action by the department unnecessary."

CHARGES WILL BE PROBED.

The Charges Against Commissary Officials and Others, in the Philippines, to be Probed.

Manila, April 2.—The sensational frauds in the commissary department, which were developed Sunday by the arrest of Capt. Frederick J. Barrows, of the Thirtieth volunteer infantry, quartermaster of the southern department of Luzon, together with seven commissary sergeants, several civilian clerks, a prominent government contractor, the assistant manager of the Hotel Oriente, the proprietors of three of the largest bakeries in Manila, and a number of storekeepers and other persons will be probed to the bottom. Orders have been issued that no guilty man escape. The number of men implicated in the frauds is undetermined, and high rank will not suffice to shield delinquents.

Col. Woodruff, the chief commissary at Manila, said that the irregularities were exaggerated, and that the troops were always well supplied with stores. Colonel's of the returning volunteer regiments wrote to Col. Woodruff, in praise of the commissary service.

Sir John Stainer Dead.

London, April 2.—Sir John Stainer, organist, composer and writer on musical topics, is dead. He was born in 1840.

CHANCE FOR CALVIN TITUS.

The President Appoints the Brave Youngster a Cadet-at-Large to West Point.

Washington, April 2.—The president has appointed Calvin T. Titus to be a cadet-at-large at the United States military academy at West Point. Titus was the first soldier to scale the wall at Peking. Adj.-Gen. Corbin has cabled Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, to send young Titus home on the first available transport.